



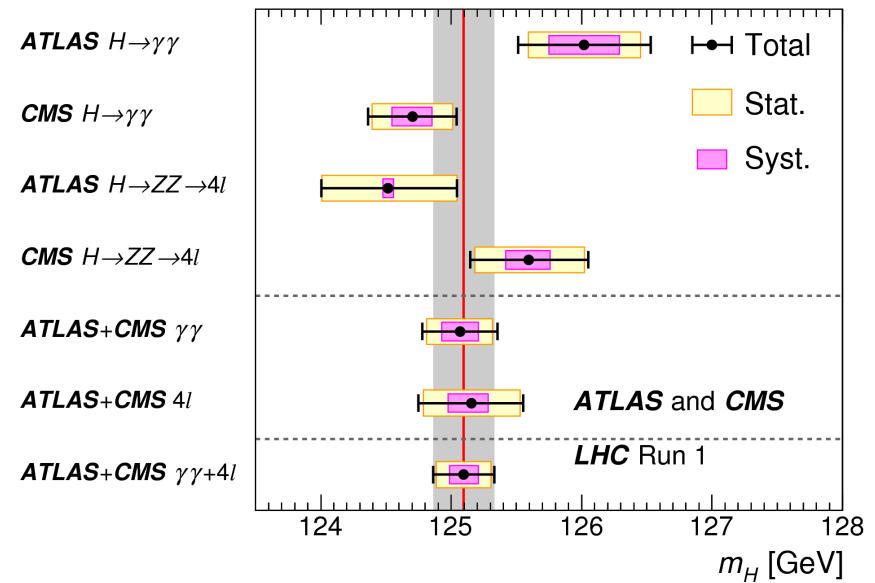
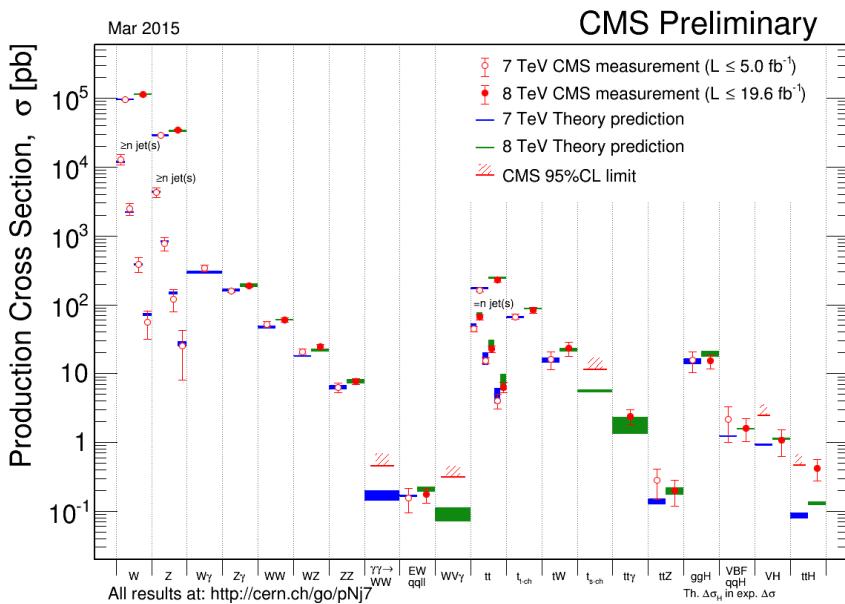
# **Search for stop decays to charm + LSP at CMS**

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for the CMS collaboration

# Success of the Standard Model

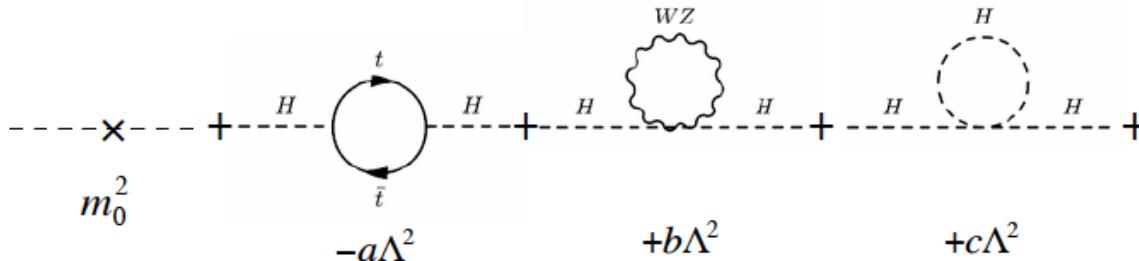
- Standard Model (SM) has been a great success and makes precision predictions at the LHC
- On July 4<sup>th</sup> 2012, a new boson was discovered by the CMS and ATLAS experiments at the LHC
- Very good consistency with the SM hypothesis of the Higgs boson



arXiv:1403.07589

# Limitation of the SM

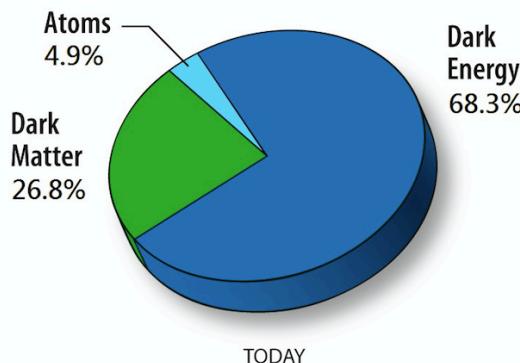
- The light Higgs boson mass poses a hierarchy problem



If the  $\Lambda$  is at Planck Scale:  $m_H^2 = m_0^2 + (-a + b + c + \dots)10^{38} \approx 125^2$

**Enormous fine tuning**

- The SM does not have a cold dark matter candidate

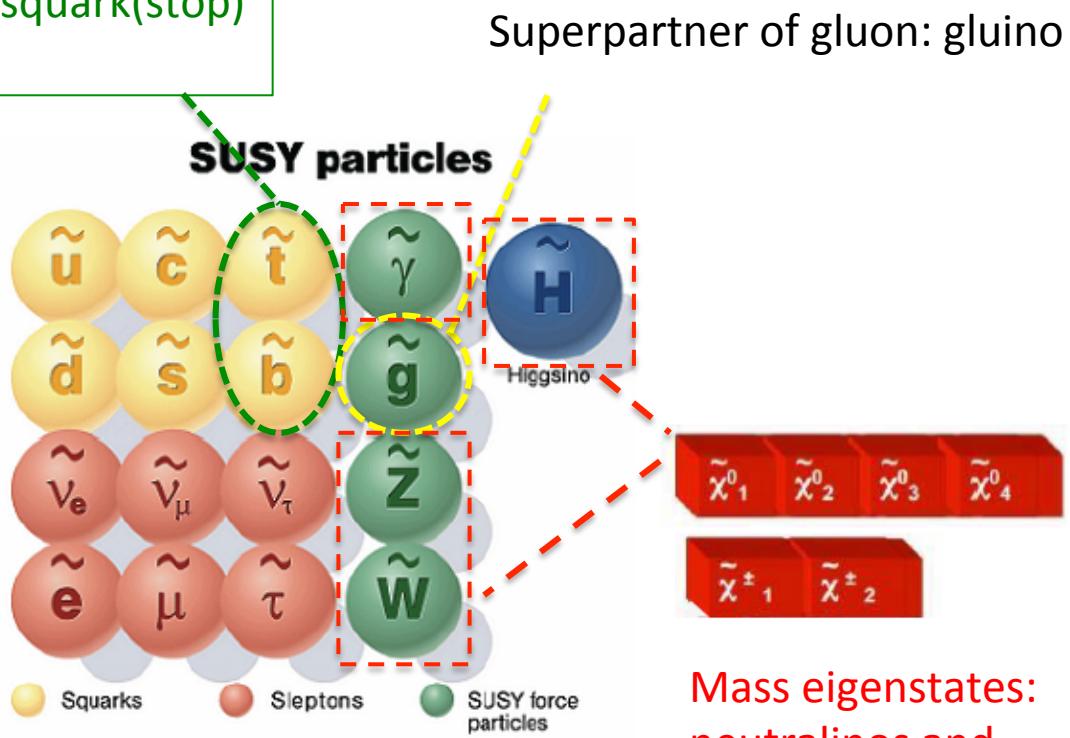
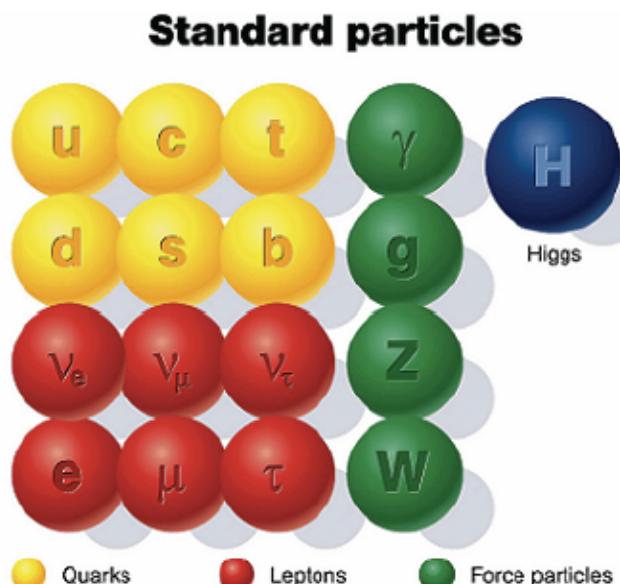


Approximately a quarter of our universe is composed of non-baryonic, cold dark matter

# Beyond the SM: Supersymmetry (SUSY)

- SUSY is a fundamental global symmetry between fermions and bosons
  - Spin  $\frac{1}{2}$  particle (fermion)  $\leftrightarrow$  an integer spin (boson)

3<sup>rd</sup> generation squarks: top squark(stop)  
bottom squark (sbottom)

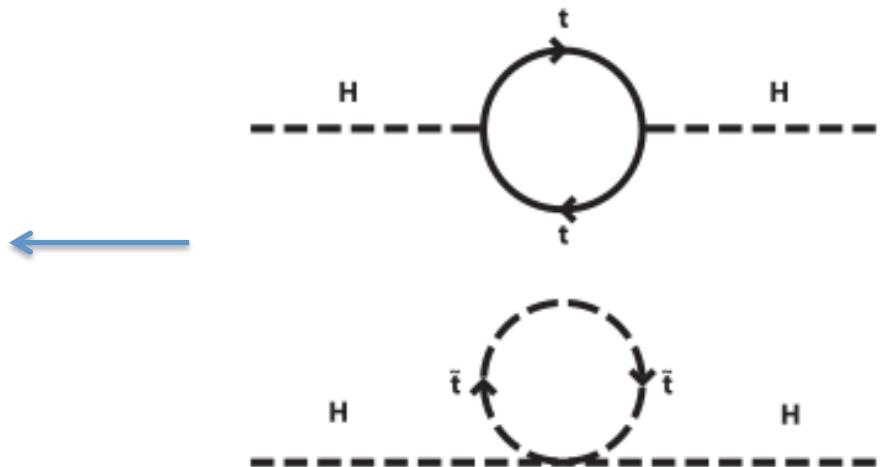


Mass eigenstates:  
neutralinos and  
charginos

# Why SUSY?

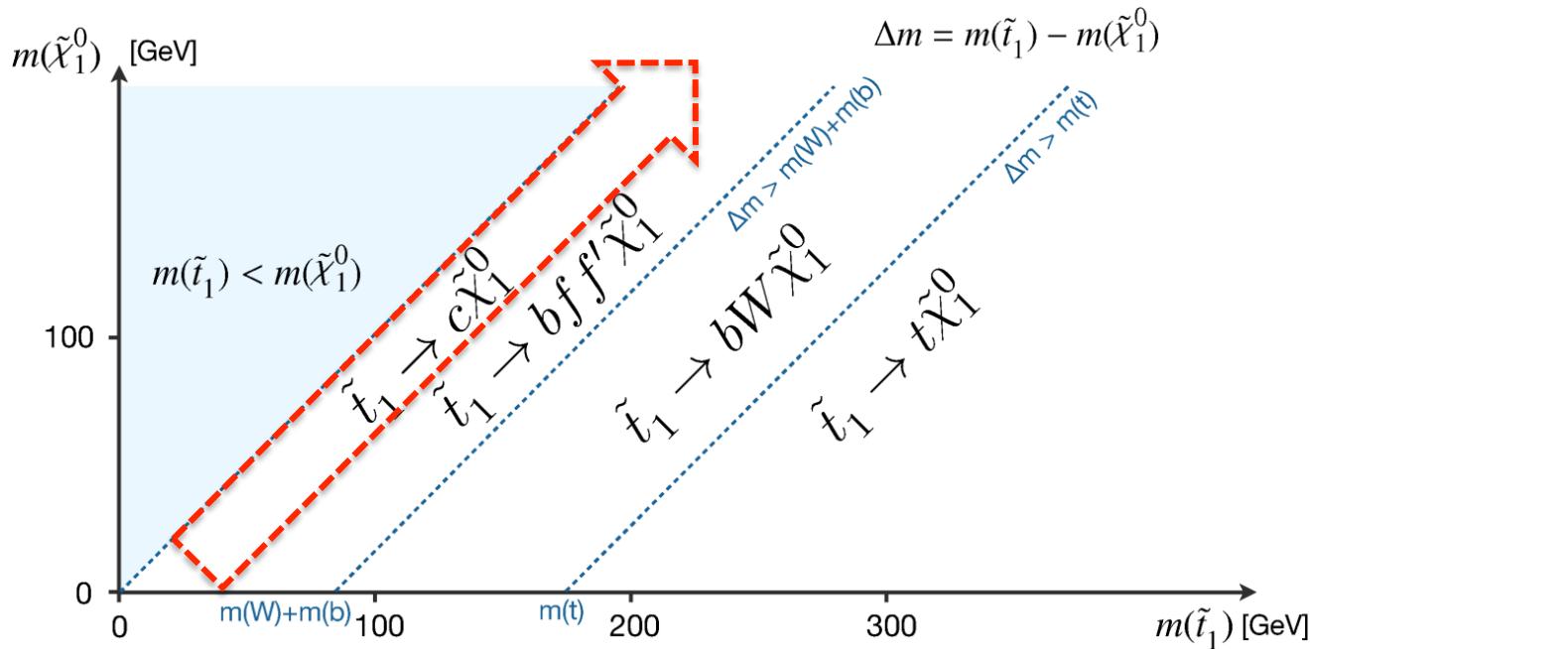
- In models with R-parity conservation, the lightest supersymmetric particle (LSP) is a WIMP and a dark matter candidate
- SUSY provides a solution to the hierarchy problem
- Cancellation of the Higgs boson quadratic mass renormalization between top and stop

It would be important to search for stop, which decays to LSP in associate with SM particles



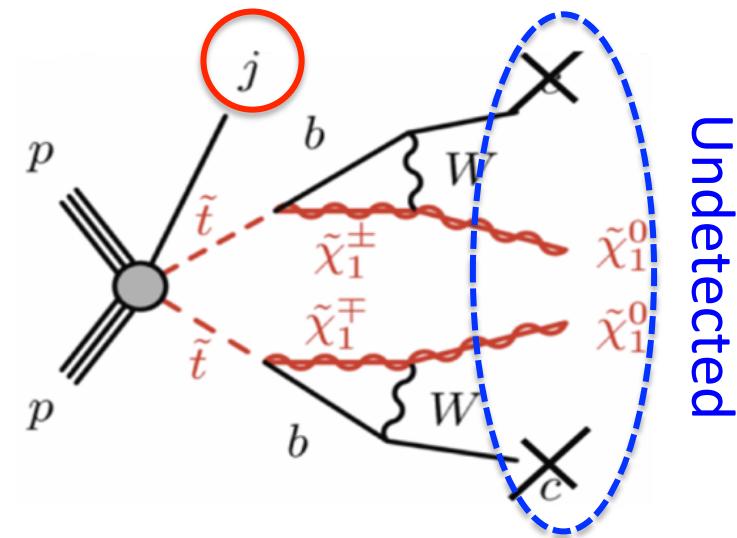
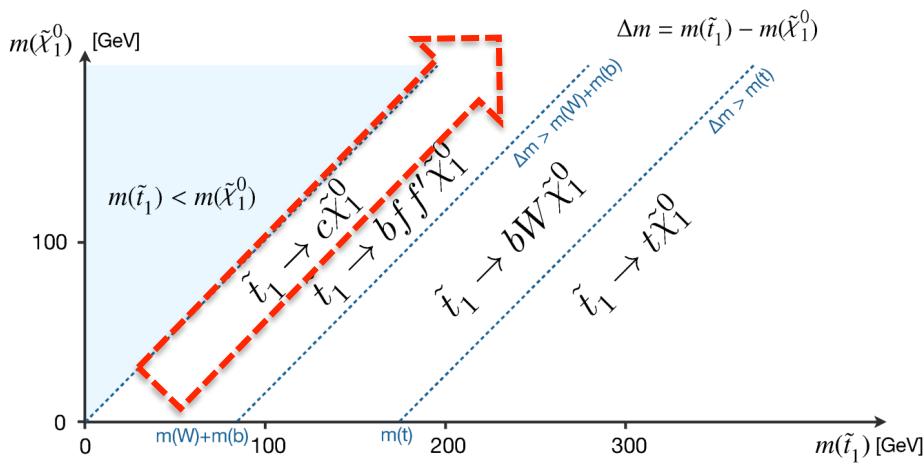
# Search for Stop

- SUSY provides very broad and vastly different signatures
- Stop has several decay modes, depending on the mass difference  $\Delta m = m(\text{stop}) - m(\text{LSP})$
- When  $\Delta m < m(W) + m(b)$ , stop can decay to  $b\bar{b}j + \text{LSP}$  (off-shell W) or  $c\bar{c} + \text{LSP}$ 
  - Assuming 100% branch fraction to the FCNC loop induced decay  $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$

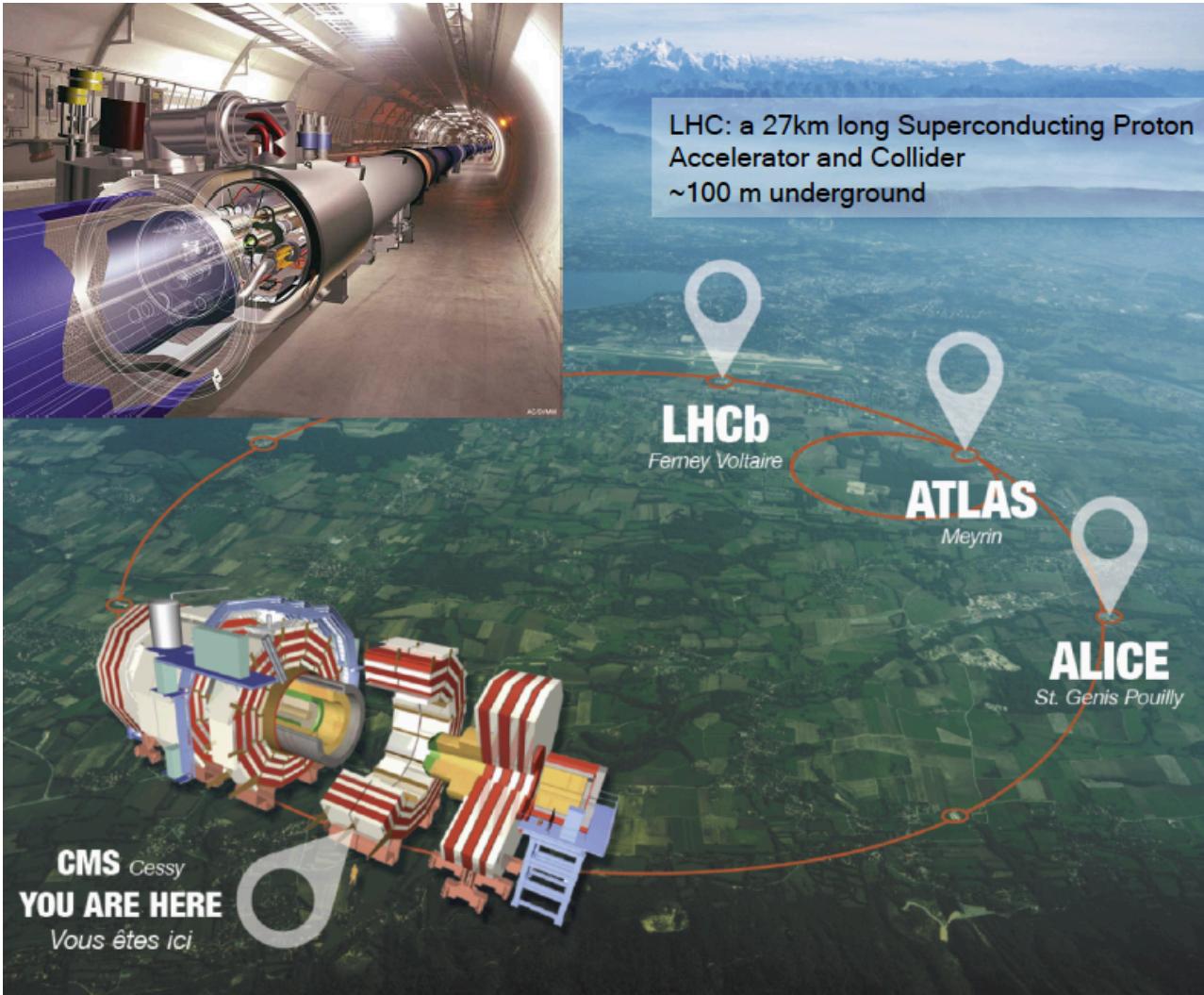


# Search for Stop to Charm + LSP

- When stop and LSP are mass degenerate, it is generally difficult to search for due to soft decay products
  - Too soft to be detected by the detector
  - Traditional searches are not sensitive to this compressed region
- If a large initial state radiated (ISR) jet exists, the top squarks are boosted to recoil ISR jet
  - Only high  $P_T$  jet and large missing transverse energy (MET) in the detector



# The Large Hadron Collider



# The CMS Detector

The CMS detector was a huge success during Run 1

## CMS Detector

Pixels  
Tracker  
ECAL  
HCAL  
Solenoid  
Steel Yoke  
Muons

**STEEL RETURN YOKE**  
~13000 tonnes

Total weight : 14000 tonnes  
Overall diameter : 15.0 m  
Overall length : 28.7 m  
Magnetic field : 3.8 T

**SILICON TRACKER**  
Pixels ( $100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$ )  
~1m<sup>2</sup> ~66M channels  
Microstrips (80-180 $\mu\text{m}$ )  
~200m<sup>2</sup> ~9.6M channels

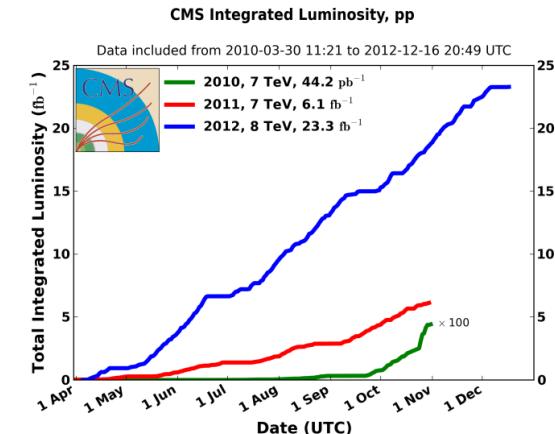
**CRYSTAL ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER (ECAL)**  
~76k scintillating PbWO<sub>4</sub> crystals

**PRESHOWER**  
Silicon strips  
~16m<sup>2</sup> ~137k channels

**SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID**  
Niobium-titanium coil carrying ~18000 A

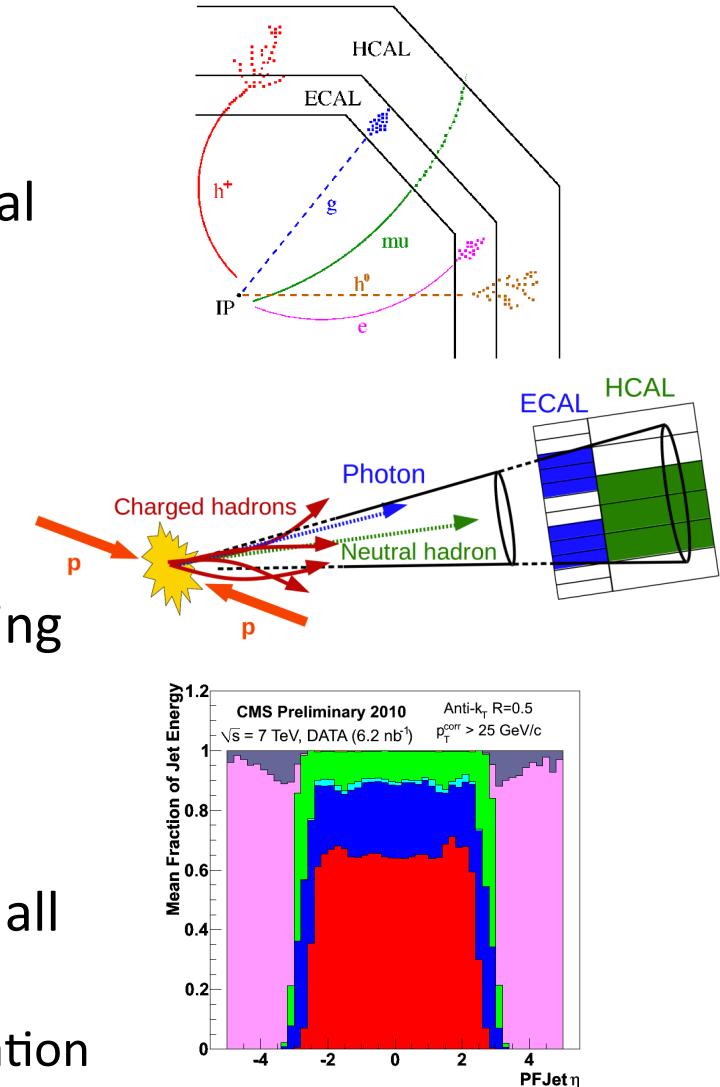
**HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)**  
Brass + plastic scintillator  
~7k channels

**MUON CHAMBERS**  
Barrel: 250 Drift Tube & 480 Resistive Plate Chambers  
Endcaps: 468 Cathode Strip & 432 Resistive Plate Chambers



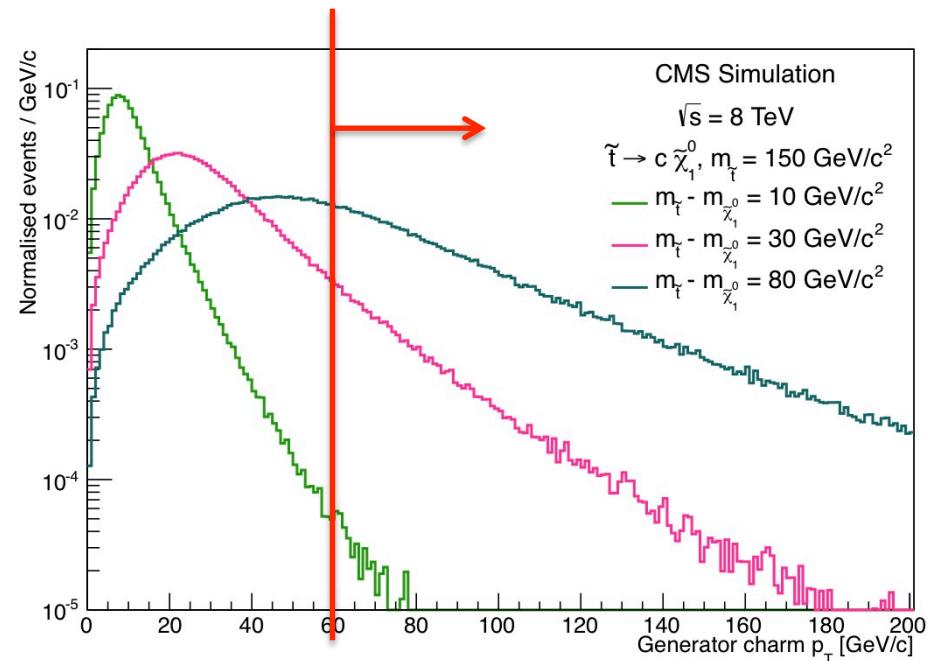
# Event Reconstruction at CMS

- Particle Flow is an event reconstruction technique that aims to reconstruct and identify all stable particles produced in a proton-proton collision, through the optimal combination of all CMS sub-detectors information
- Jets are reconstructed using particles identified by the Particle Flow algorithm
- Jets are clustered with anti- $k_T$  algorithm using a cone size of 0.5
  - Require jet pass loose jet ID
- MET is the magnitude of the vector sum of all particles in the event, excluding muons
  - Optimized definition for background estimation



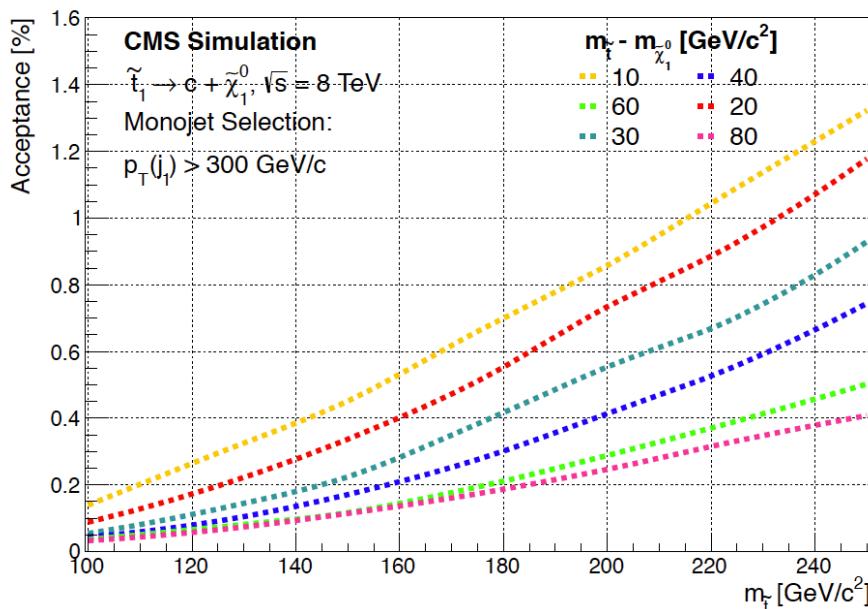
# Search Strategy

- Targeting events with high  $P_T$  jets and large missing  $E_T$
- Allowing second jet in the event
  - To allow an additional ISR or FSR (final state radiation) jet
  - Increased signal acceptance
- Soft jet produced by charm from the stop decay might also appeared in second leading jet
  - Optimized jet  $P_T$  cut for jet counting to mimic classic monojet requirement



# Event Selection

- Filter out noisy events based on jet constituents
- Counts at most 2 jets with  $p_T > 60\text{GeV}/c$ ,  $|\eta| < 4.5$
- MET  $> 250\text{GeV}$
- Leading jet with  $p_T > 110\text{GeV}/c$ ,  $|\eta| < 2.4$
- $\Delta\phi(j_1, j_2) < 2.5$
- Veto leptons



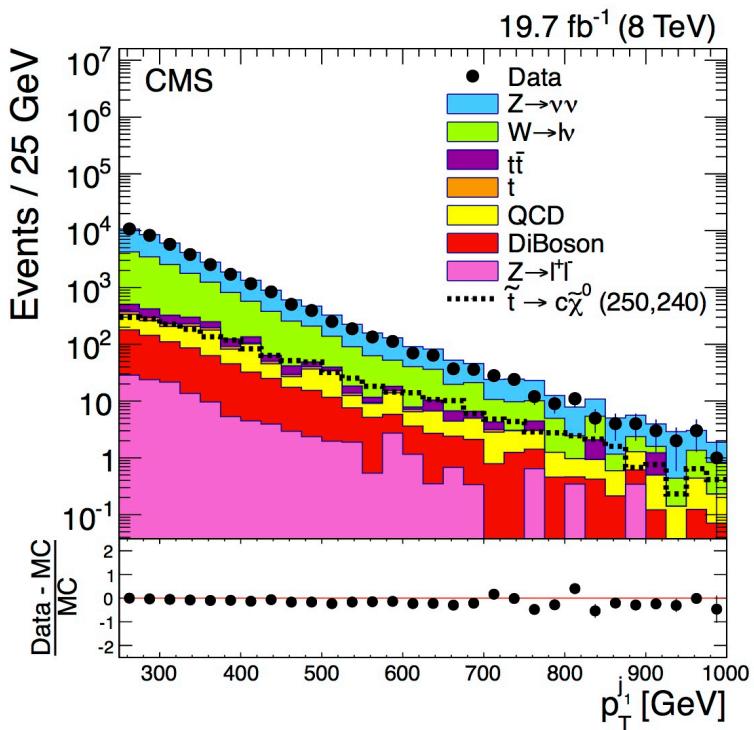
- Signal acceptance for different  $m_{\text{stop}}$  and  $\Delta m$
- The smaller  $\Delta m$ , the larger acceptance
  - surviving the jet count cut
- Larger  $m_{\text{stop}}$ , larger acceptance
  - more boosted system with larger  $p_T(j_1)$ , MET

# Background Estimations

- $Z(\nu\nu) + \text{jets}$ : Largest contribution  $\sim 60\%$ 
  - Estimate with data driven method using control sample of  $Z(\mu\mu)$  events
- $W(l\nu) + \text{jets}$ : Second largest contribution  $\sim 35\%$ 
  - Estimate with data driven method using control sample of  $W(\mu\nu)$  events
- QCD:  $\sim 2\%$ 
  - Estimate using MC with scale factor taken from QCD enrich sample
- ttbar:  $\sim 2\%$ 
  - Using MC with NNLO cross section
- Diboson:  $\sim 2\%$ 
  - WW, WZ, ZZ: Using MC with NLO cross section
  - WG, ZG: included in  $Z(\nu\nu)$  and  $W(l\nu)+\text{jets}$  estimation
- $Z(l\bar{l}) + \text{jets}$  and single top:  $< 1\%$ 
  - Using MC with NNLO cross section

# Results

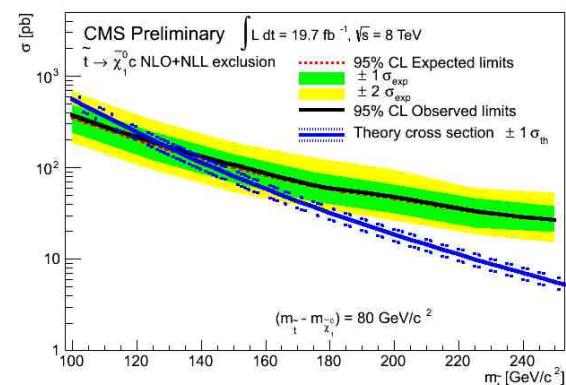
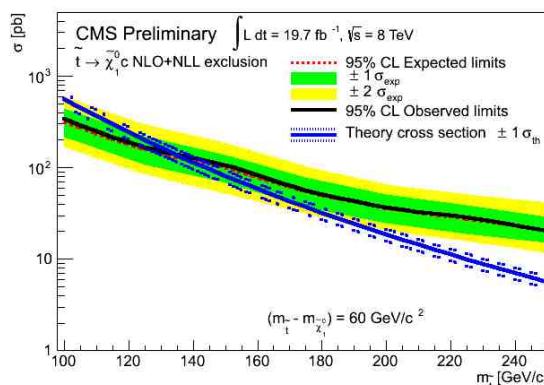
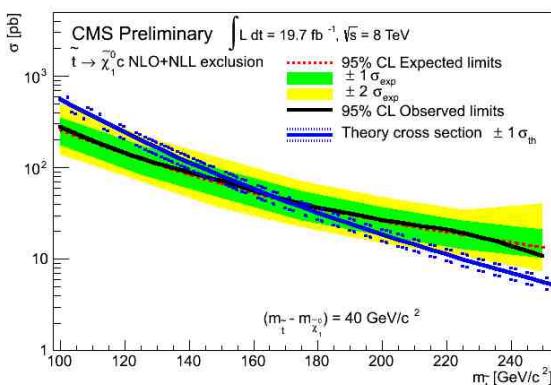
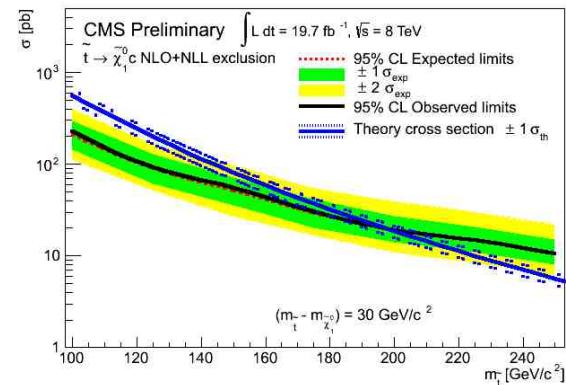
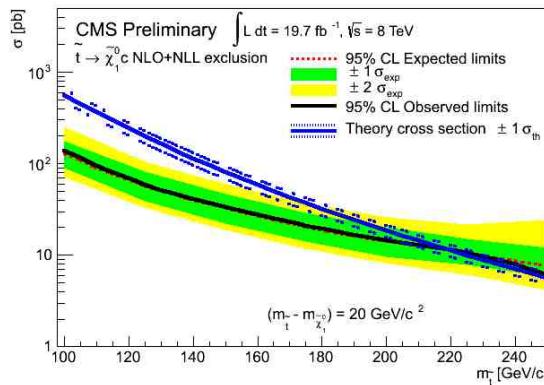
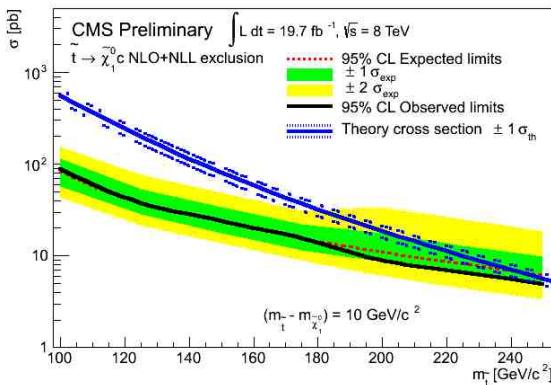
- Good agreement between observed data and predictions
- Bin results in inclusive  $p_T(j_1)$  bins rather than MET
  - Charm jets reduce MET in boosted events



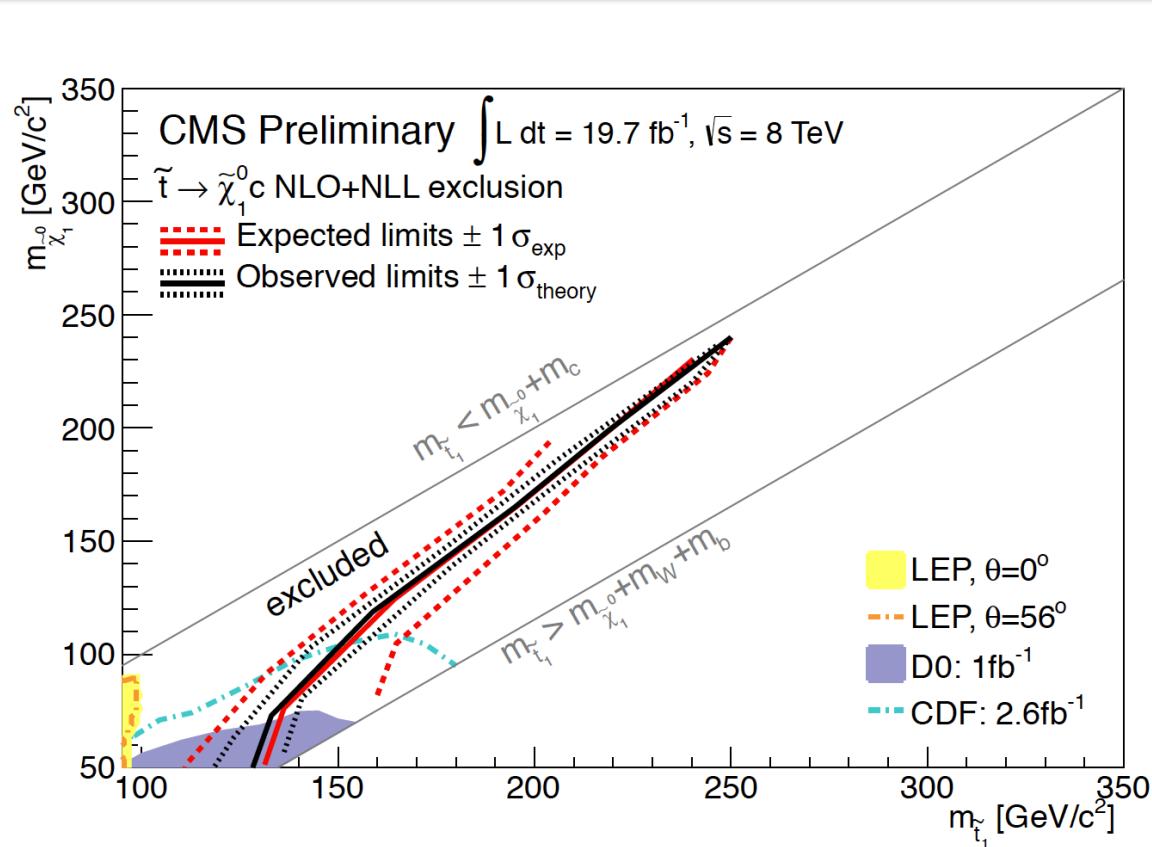
Monojet search	SM Pred.	Obs.
$p_T^{j_1} > 250$ GeV	$35900 \pm 1500$	36600
$p_T^{j_1} > 300$ GeV	$17400 \pm 800$	17600
$p_T^{j_1} > 350$ GeV	$8060 \pm 440$	8120
$p_T^{j_1} > 400$ GeV	$3910 \pm 250$	3900
$p_T^{j_1} > 450$ GeV	$2100 \pm 160$	1900
$p_T^{j_1} > 500$ GeV	$1100 \pm 110$	1000
$p_T^{j_1} > 550$ GeV	$563 \pm 71$	565

# Optimize Limit

- Taking optimal  $p_T(j_1)$  bin for each individual mass point
- Set 95% CL limits using  $CL_s$  method



# Limit: $m_{\text{stop}}$ VS $m_{\text{LSP}}$



- Limit on  $(m_{\text{stop}}, m_{\text{LSP}})$  mass plane
- Reach  $m_{\text{stop}}$  up to 250GeV, and up to diagonal line, to mass differences  $\rightarrow 0\text{GeV}$ 
  - Powerful search tool for compressed spectra!

arXiv:1503.08037

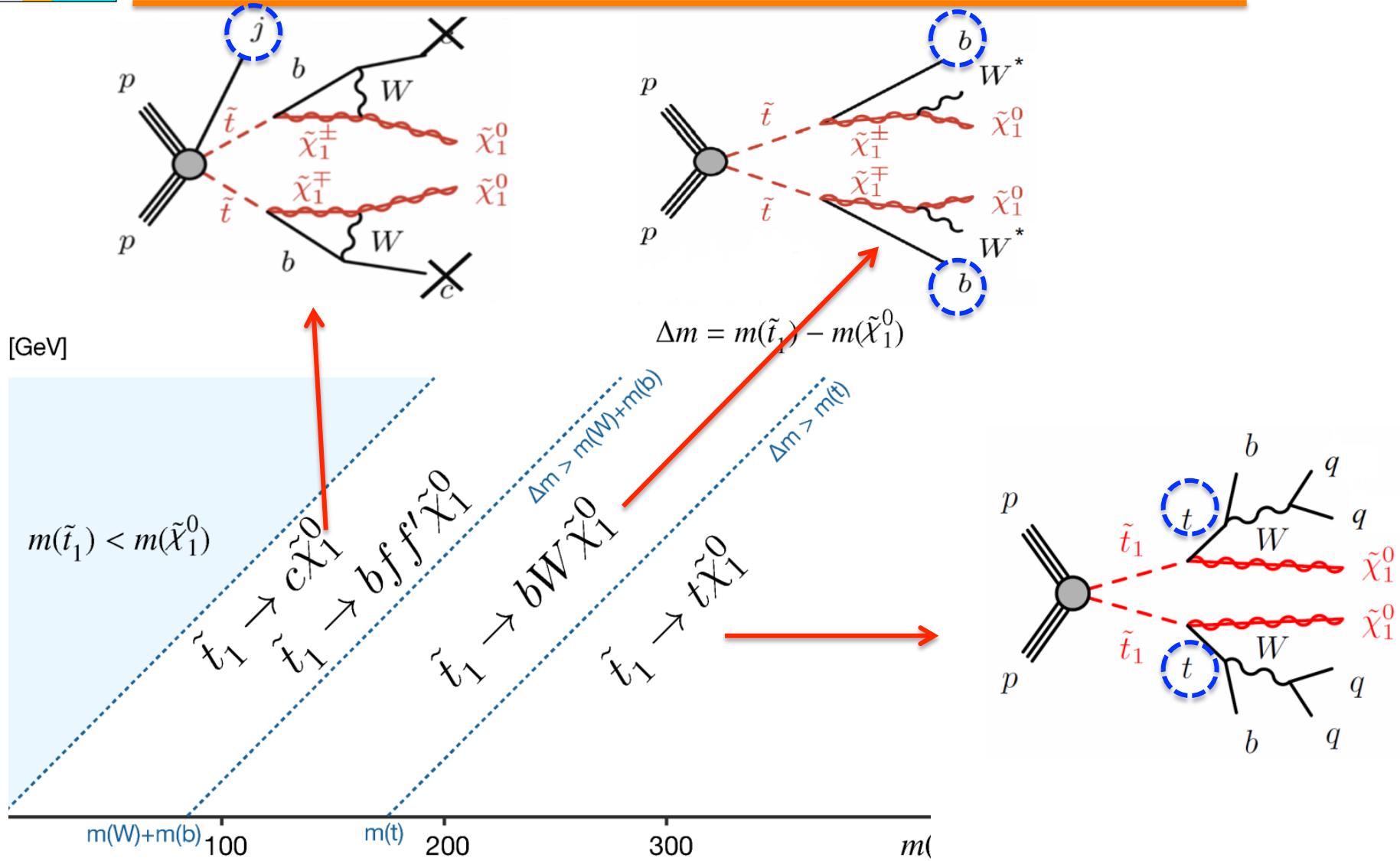
# Summary

- A search optimized for compressed stop decaying to charm and LSP is presented
- It sets limits for stop mass up to 250GeV for mass differences  $m_{\text{stop}} - m_{\text{LSP}} < 10\text{GeV}$
- Monojet-like search is a powerful tool for compressed scenarios
- Extensive SUSY searches have been done in LHC Run 1
- No SUSY signals have been found so far
- Ongoing LHC Run 2 preparation and improvements for all aspects
- **Stay tuned for more to come at 13TeV!**

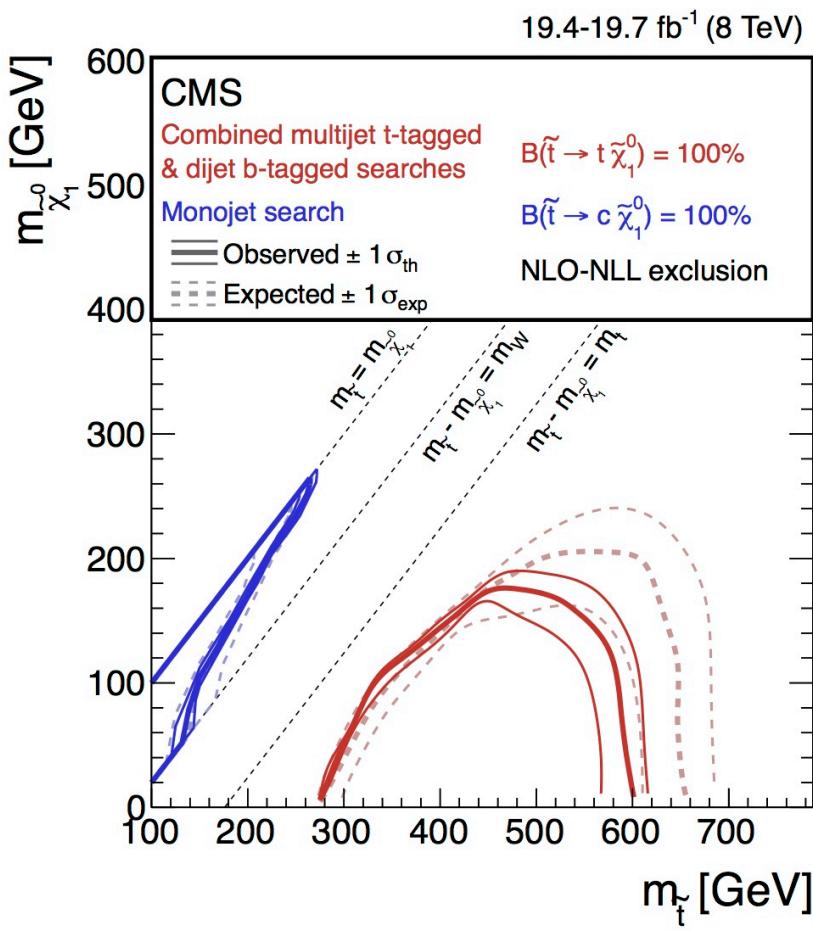


# BACKUP

# Production of Stop Pairs



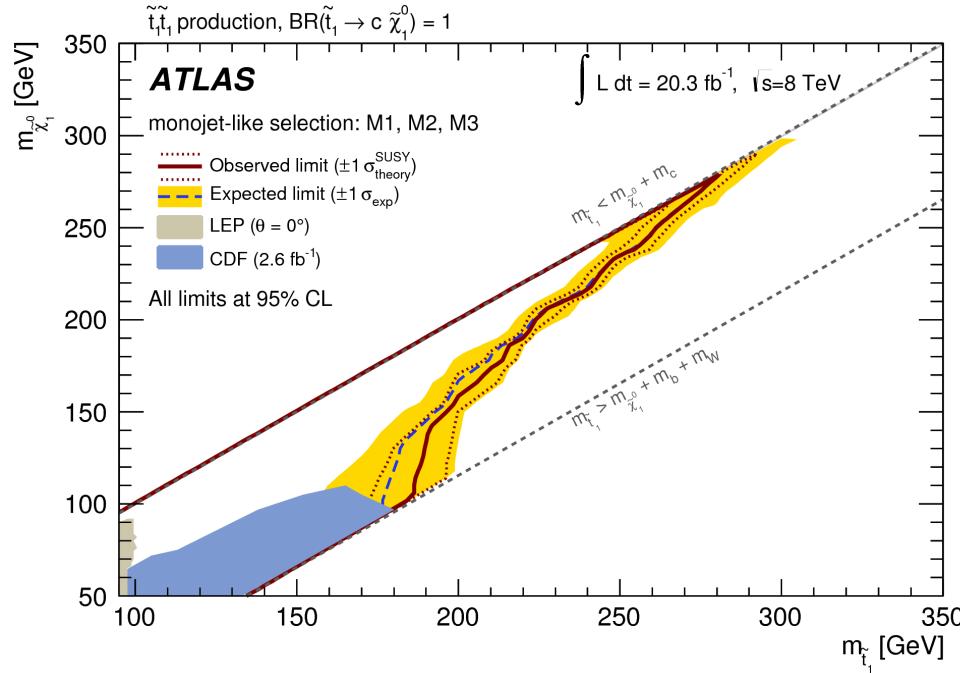
# Stop Searches In All Hadronic Final State



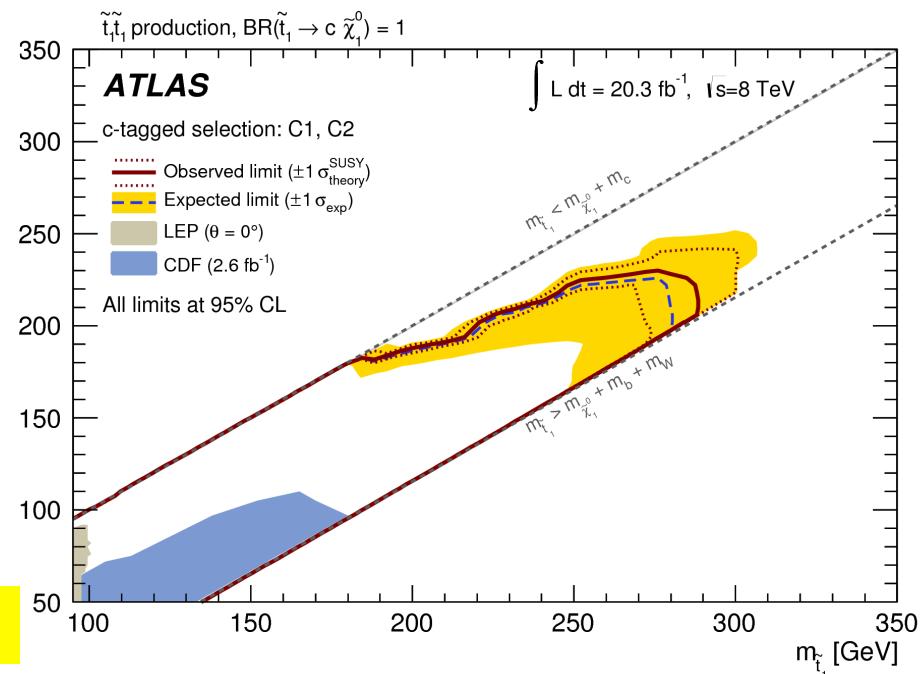
arXiv:1503.08037

- Traditional searches for stop in all hadronic final states targeting large  $\Delta m$  phase space
  - Multijet t-tagged contributes more to the high stop mass and low LSP mass region
  - Dijet b-tagged contributes more to the diagonal region
- Monojet search covered the compressed region

# Search for Stop to Charm + LSP at ATLAS



- Monojet-like selection set limit up to stop mass  $\sim 270$  GeV



- Used charm-tagged selection designed for moderate  $\Delta m$  region

arXiv:1407.0608

# Z(νν) + jets Estimation



- Use  $Z(\mu\mu)$  events to estimate number of  $Z(\nu\nu)$  events
- Mimic neutrinos by interpreting muons as invisible

No. events in  $Z(\mu\mu)$   
data control sample

$$N(Z \rightarrow \nu\nu) = \frac{N_{obs} - N_{bgd}}{A \cdot \epsilon} \times R$$

Correct for acceptance &  
efficiency of muon selection

No. events from non  $Z+jets$   
processes, take from MC

$$R = \frac{B(Z \rightarrow \nu\nu)}{B(Z \rightarrow \mu\mu)} = 5.942 \pm 0.019 \quad (\text{PDG})$$